

Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1825.

[NO. 427.]

X.-11.]

AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
at the office of the printer, in advance.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per
line, first, and 30 cents for each succeeding
line. Advertisers are requested to state
the number of insertions desired, or they will be
charged accordingly, and charged accordingly.
The Editor must be paid.

Selling off at Cost.
I am now selling at cost, her stock
of, consisting of a large assortment of
fine, best quality of Liverpool Salt,
Dried Goods, &c. &c. &c. &c.
will find it much to their advantage
to call on her store, corner of Mr. Eccles's.

Navigation Company.
IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the President and Directors
of the Navigation Company will be
in session, on Monday the 12th day of
August, 1825.—26 f

FURTHER NOTICE
GIVEN, that the dividend of 4 per
cent, and payable to the Stockholders
of the Navigation Company on the 1st
of next, will be paid only to persons
who are on the list of the Company, to be
found in the books of the stockholders.

JOHN CRUSOE, Sec'y.
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A Tobacco Factory for sale.

THAT valuable Factory and Lot of Ground, situ-
ated at Lower Fayetteville, contiguous to the
Tobacco Warehouses, holding out a very advan-
tageous and lucrative employment for a person ac-
quainted with manufacturing Tobacco—the build-
ings are spacious and convenient, with Screws, &c.
forming an L, each wing fifty feet long and forty
wide, with convenient rooms for storing the Tobac-
co. This valuable Factory is offered upon very mo-
derate terms, and on a long credit.—For further par-
ticulars apply at the Auction Store of
WILLKINGS & CO. or
J. M. DORRIN and
WM. CAMERON.

May 18, 1825.—15th.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June

Term, 1825.

Ex'rs Robert Halliday } Original attachment, 'Levied

vs. John R. Adam. } on a lot of land in the town

of Fayetteville, on

Burgess and Hay streets, as the property

of the defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that

the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabit-

ant of this State: Therefore, Ordered, That publi-

cation be made in the Carolina Observer for three

months, that unless the defendant appear on or be-

fore the first day of next term, reply and plead to

issue, judgment final will be entered against him

for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there

be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, Ck.

20.3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June

Term, 1825.

Judah & Callender } Original attachment, 'Levied

vs. John R. Adam. } on a lot of land in the town

of Fayetteville, on

Burgess and Hay streets, as the property

of the defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that

the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabit-

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issue, judgment final will be entered against him

for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there

be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, Ck.

20.3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June

Term, 1825.

John Smith } Original attachment, 'Levied

vs. John R. Adam. } on a lot of land in the town

of Fayetteville, on

Burgess and Hay streets, as the property

of the defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that

the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabit-

ant of this State: Therefore, Ordered, That publi-

cation be made in the Carolina Observer for three

months, that unless the defendant appear on or be-

fore the first day of next term, reply and plead to

issue, judgment final will be entered against him

for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there

be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, Ck.

20.3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June

Term, 1825.

Ex'rs Duncan McLeran } Original attachment, 'Levied

vs. John N. Adam. } on a lot of land in the town

of Fayetteville, on

Burgess and Hay streets, as the property

of the defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that

the defendant, John N. Adam, is not an inhabit-

ant of this State: Therefore, Ordered, That publi-

cation be made in the Carolina Observer for three

months, that unless the defendant appear on or be-

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for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there

be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, Ck.

20.3m.

20.3m.

Wholesale & Retail DRUG & MEDICINE STORE, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



AT THE SIGN OF THE MORTAR.
R. T. GOODWIN has purchased from W. H.
Maffett & Co. their Stock of DRUGS, ME-
DICINES, &c. and taken the Store formerly occu-
pied by them on Hay Street.—In addition to their
Stock he has just received from New York a fresh
supply, and intends to keep always on hand a ge-
neral assortment, which he will sell on reasonable
terms. Orders from the country promptly attend-
ed to. Prescribed Medicines put up carefully and
neatly.
Fayetteville, July 5, 1825.—22 f

Notice.

MR. F. T. STANLEY is appointed my Attorney,
and fully empowered to transact business for
me, and in my name.

E. E. LEWIS.

June 29, 1825.—21 f

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July

Term, 1825.

The President and Directors } Original attachment,

of the State Bank of North } Ingoe D. Cash

Carolina. } summoned as gar-

vs. } nishee.

Boyd and Brame.

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of

the court, that the defendants reside beyond

the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the

court, That advertisement be made in the Fayette-

ville "Carolina Observer," for three months, that

unless the defendants come forward on or before

the next term of this court, to be held for the county

of Anson, at the court house in Wadesboro, on the

second Monday in October next, and reply and

plead, that the property levied on shall be

condemned to plaintiff's recovery.

W. DISMUKES, Ck.

20.3m.

Notice.

COTTON GINS, of an excellent quality, can from

this time forward, be had by applying to Mr.

Angus Taylor, Fayetteville, Mr. John Taylor, Wil-

mington, or at my Factory, Lumberton. If the cash

is paid the price will be 2 dollars per Saw, deliv-
erable at my Shop. Credit until 1st January, 2 dollars
12 cents. They will be sent to Fayetteville or
Wilmington, the purchaser paying freight, storage,
&c. Persons disposed to order Gins will run no
risk of being disappointed.

I also deem it proper to state that I think Gins
made by me this year will far exceed any made by
me heretofore.

I have made several improvements, and obviated
many difficulties which occurred in my former plan.

JOHN W. POWELL.

Lumberton, June 6, 1825.—18 eot'm.

Blanks for sale here,

And Printing, generally, executed.

A faithful servant.—A few days ago, a

gentleman of the Society of Friends, resid-

ing in Wiveliscombe, Somerset, England,

had just returned home to dinner, and the

joint, which was a fine leg of mutton, was

already on the table; before he had seated

himself, however, to partake of it, a large

dog entered the room, and seizing the mut-

ton, dragged it from the table, and delibe-

rately walked homeward. The worthy

Friend, not approving of the unceremoni-

ous manner in which the dog had helped

himself, resolved to follow him; and the

faithful creature led the way to the house

of his master, Mr. H.—, of the profession

of the law, to whom the complainant sub-

mitted the following question:—"Friend,

thou art a gentleman, therefore, I think

thou wilt give me a candid answer to this

question. Suppose thou hadst sent thy

servant to buy a leg of mutton, and when

it was on the table, a dog were to come

and take it away, who wouldst thou expect

to pay for it, thyself or the owner of the

dog?" The professional gentleman replied—

"The owner of the dog." "Then," said

the Quaker, "Thy dog has run away

with my leg of mutton, and I shall expect

thee to pay for it 4s. 9d. The gentleman

paid him the 4s. 9d. and addressed him as

follows:—"Sir, I know you are a gentle-

man, therefore, you will not, of course,

object to pay me for the professional ad-

vice you required, and which I have given."

The Quaker, somewhat astonished, asked

the amount of his charge: 6s. 8d. was the

reply; the money was paid, and the latter

gentleman was consequently that amount

minus by the affair.

Patience.—An Italian Bishop, who had

endured much persecution with a calm un-

ruffled temper, was asked by a friend, how

he attained to such a mastery of himself.

"By making a right use of my eyes,"

said he; "I first look up to Heaven, as the

place whither I am going to live forever;

I next look down upon the earth, and consider

how small a space of it will soon be all that

I can occupy or want. I then look around

me, and think how many are far more

wretched than I am."

If you would live comfortably, always

whistle or laugh while your wife is scold-

ing.

"What do you call potatoes in Ireland,

says a yankee—"We don't call 'em at all;

and sure they wouldn't come if we did."

replies Pat.

FROM THE NATIONAL REGIS.

HISTORICAL.

part of this government to obtain permission to make the survey, and when the fact of that cause producing those effects is disproven, and it is made known to you that nobody here, either whites or Indians, ever conceived such a thing as possible, before you had assumed it upon the representation of the Agent as undoubtedly true, and that your own Agent, to suit his own purposes, had fabricated it to deceive and mislead you... nevertheless, you continue to issue order after order forbidding the survey, as if you had predetermined from the beginning, that under no circumstances should we proceed to the survey without your express permission first had and obtained. Nay, more—you repeat this order to Gen. Gaines, who is charged to promulgate it to the hostile Indians; so that whether there be any thing obnoxious in the survey or not, they may seize it as a pretence under the authority, and with the support of the United States, to scalp and tomahawk our people as soon as we shall attempt that survey; and that in fact, you adopt for the Indians gratuitously, an imaginary wrong done to them; persuade them even against their will that it is a real one, and then leave them to indulge in unbridled fury the most tempestuous passions; and this, I presume, is the meaning in part of the responsibilities which we are to incur, if we disregard the mandate of the government of the U. States. You will therefore, in the absence of the Secretary of War, make known to the President, that the Legislature having in concurrence with the expressed opinion of the Executive, come to the almost unanimous conclusion, that by the treaty, the Jurisdiction together with the soil, passed to Georgia, and in consequence thereof, authorised the Governor to cause the line to be run and the survey to be made; it becomes me in candor to state to the President, that the survey will be made, and in due time, and of which Maj. Gen. Gaines has already had sufficient notice. Whilst, in the execution of the decrees of our own constituted authorities, the government of the U. States will find frankness and magnanimity on our part, we may reasonably claim the observance in like degree, of these noble qualities on theirs. When therefore certain responsibilities are spoken of in the communication of the President, we can rightfully enquire what responsibilities? Georgia, in the maintenance of her undoubted rights fears no responsibilities—Yet it is well for Georgia to know them so far as they are menaced by the U. States. If it is intended that the government of the U. States will interpose its power to prevent the survey, the government of Georgia cannot have too early or too distinct notice.—For how highly dishonorable would it be for the stronger party to avail itself of that power to surprise the weaker. If the government only mean that omitting its constitutional duty, it will not pacify the Indian and make safe the frontier, whilst the officers of Georgia are in peaceful fulfilment of their instructions connected with the survey, it is important to the government of Georgia to know it; that depending on itself for safety, it shall not depend in vain—but if the government of the United States mean what is not even yet to be believed; that, assuming, like their Agent, upon another not dissimilar occasion, an attitude of neutrality feigned and insincere, it will like that Agent, harrow up the Indians to the commission of hostile and bloody deeds; then indeed the government of Georgia should also know it, that it may guard and fence itself against the perfidy and treachery of false friends. In either event, however, the President of the U. States may rest content that the government of Georgia cares for no responsibilities in the exercise of its right, and the execution of its trust, but those which belong to conscience and to God, which, thanks to him, is equally our God as the God of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obed't. Serv't.,
G. M. TROUP.
To C. VANDEVENTER, Chief Clerk, &c.

Extract from the Macon Messenger.

"One fact we will mention, which took place at Broken Arrow during the Investigation, which we think deserves notice: The public may then judge of the high and lawless hand with which the Indian Agent *pro tem.* has exercised his power, and of his fitness for the office. A gentleman from Milledgeville, on his way to Alabama, on business, stopped at Broken Arrow, having been informed that the person he wished to see, was expected there. It is supposed the idea was suggested by the Agent or some of his satellites that this gentleman was waiting to obtain information for the Governor of Georgia. Gen. Gaines was applied to for an order to send him out of the Nation, but declined granting it, stating he had no such authority. Triplett, the Agent *pro tem.* then issued a mandate, requiring him to depart before the expiration of four hours. The gentleman wishing to avoid disturbance complied. We might inquire what authority Mr. Triplett had to order an unfreeing citizen out of the Nation.—We never understood that the investigation, or any other proceedings were intended to be conducted secretly.—But inquiry on our part is unnecessary; the cloven foot needs no unmasking.

"We also understand that our Commissioners were unable to procure Indian guides when they were necessary, and that after engaging and paying one, he declined to comply and returned the money. Is not this the first time that Indian guides could not be procured by the citizens of Georgia for hire? Why is it so now! It is a matter of congratulation to the friends of Georgia that Maj. Andrews has so fully exposed himself, and to the President we shall confidently look for justice, not only to Maj. Andrews, but all others interested in this very singular and unpleasant affair.

Extract from a publication of Mr. Triplett, in reply to the above.

"It is notorious to the public, that William Bowen has been convicted of a disgraceful violation of the laws of the United States, in the Creek Nation. It was known to me, that for some months past, he has been several times in the Nation with mischievous intentions. On one of these occasions, it is known that he participated largely in the fabrication of the letter bearing the name of M'Intosh, to the Governor of Georgia, giving permission to survey the land, which has produced so much excitement and unhappy confusion. And on his last visit, he is known to have violated the order which prohibited the sale of spirituous liquors at or near the Council, by inviting the Indians to accompany him to a place where he could procure it for them, tauntingly remarking to the Indians, that none was to be had at the General's Headquarters; and also to have used false statements to the half breeds and white men of the Nation, calculated to produce different results than those pacific ones contemplated by the government and its officers.—He was therefore ordered to leave the Nation. Upon the reception of this order, he addressed a letter to General Gaines, inclosing a copy of the order, and stating that he was there on lawful business which he was not bound to disclose: this letter was conveyed to General Gaines by Col. Jourdan, one of the Georgia Commissioners, who finding that it did not produce the recall of the order, then stated to the General, that Bowen was attached to the Georgia Commissioners as "Marshal or Messenger." Gen. Gaines promptly replied, that if that fact was stated officially and in writing, whatever might be the conduct of Bowen, he would request the acting Agent to withdraw the order. Col. Jourdan then retired, saying he would reduce it to writing; but in a short time he returned, and remarked to the General, that Bowen "was discharged" by the Commissioners, and that he had gone or would go immediately out of the Nation. It was supposed that he had done so, (this took place on the 29th June last) but it is since positively ascertained, that instead of complying with the order, as I was led to believe from the declaration of Col. Jourdan, he was secreted for 6 or 8 days, and then left the Nation in company with Cols. Jourdan and Williamson, two of the Georgia Commissioners. On his way, whilst still in their company, on Flint river, he had the wickedness to write a letter in the name of one of the Indian Chiefs, directed to several others at the Indian Springs, directing them not to meet Gen. Gaines according to his appointment; which letter had the effect of designing author intended. And this is the "Gentleman" whose name is so carefully concealed from the public.

Wm. H. Torrance, another of the Georgia Commissioners, has since stated that Bowen was not attached to the Georgia Mission. This contradiction I leave to Col. Jourdan and Mr. Torrance to reconcile. It is scarcely necessary to add, in conclusion, that in acting as I did, under these circumstances, I merely complied with the requisitions of the laws of my government, and discharged my duty—a duty which I shall not hesitate again to discharge under similar circumstances.

THOS. T. TRIPLETT.
July 21, 1825. Acting Agent, I. A.

Emancipation.—In addition to the fact of the emancipation of 86 slaves by Mr. Minge, of Virginia, the Richmond Whig of Friday says that two instances of the triumph of philanthropy and patriotism, over the sordid selfishness of our nature, can be recited, equally as meritorious and splendid as that act of distinguished munificence. The Rev. Fletcher Andrew, an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, had received from the bounty of a dying relative, twenty slaves, at that time valued at \$10,000; shortly after he attained the age of twenty-one years, although they constituted nearly the whole of his worldly property, this amiable and pious man generously emancipated every one of them. And Mr. Charles Crenshaw, a farmer residing in the neighborhood of Richmond, has recently manumitted all the slaves he owned, amounting altogether to sixty.

We boast much of our improvements in New-York, (says the Commercial Advertiser.) But when we compare the population and business of the two places, those of the present season in Boston, far exceed ours. Their modern buildings are also more noble and durable. While we are building for ourselves, the Bostonians build for posterity. Their massive walls and lofty pillars of granite will endure long after our bricks will have crumbled to decay. And the immense rows and blocks of these buildings now going up, astonish the admiring beholder. Among the most rich and beautiful buildings that we ever saw, was that just completing for the United States' Branch Bank. It is of the Doric order, and the pillars, of solid granite from Chelmsford, weigh from 30 to 40 tons each.

An establishment for printing Calico is about to be set up in Troy, New-York.—It is supposed the buildings and machinery will cost about one million of dollars. A large manufacturing house in Manchester, England, is said to be deeply interested in this establishment.

The Chancellor of the State of New York has, we understand, directed the titles of "honor" and "resquire" to be stricken out of the proceedings in his Court. It is high time to dispense with such mere verbiage, for the use of which, in our government, there is not the shadow of a reason.

FOREIGN.

BUENOS AYRES.

New York, August 1.

There have been arrivals recently at Norfolk and Boston from Rio Janeiro, bringing accounts to the 11th June. We have already published intelligence from that quarter of the 12th June, in which it was stated that part of the Brazilian fleet which had sailed with troops for Montevideo, had put into St. Catharines and Santos in distress. It would seem that Don Pedro was fitting out a second fleet with stores and munitions of war for the same destination, from which and other circumstances, it was believed to be no longer doubtful, that war with the Emperor and the Republic of Buenos Ayres, had been determined on. In some accounts the patriots are said to be secretly supplied with arms and money by the citizens of Buenos Ayres; and in others it is asserted that General Ri-beira had made proposals to General Le Cour to give up Montevideo, threatening in case of his noncompliance that he would invade the territories of Rio Grande, and manumit all the slaves, on condition that they would join his forces. On all hands it appears, that the Orientalists were enthusiastic for the liberty of their country, and that the patriot troops were extremely careful not to commit any violence which might injure their cause.

INDEPENDENCE OF HAYTI.

From the National Journal.

The acknowledgment of the Independence of the French part of St. Domingo, by the government of France, is one of those events which cannot fail to arrest the attention of the statesman. The question has been so long in agitation, that the occurrence does not excite much surprise; but, regarding it in a political view, it is not among the least importance of the extraordinary incidents of the times in which we live.

The island of Hayti, or St. Domingo, is one of the richest of the whole West-India group. It lies between Jamaica, to the west, and Porto Rico, to the east, and is 390 miles long, from east to west, and from 60 to 150 broad. It was discovered by Columbus in 1492, and the name originally given to it by that celebrated navigator, was Hispaniola. Hayti is supposed to be the native Indian name of it. The coast is surrounded by dangerous shoals and craggy rocks; and the heat of the north and southeast would be insupportable for half the year, if it were not qualified by the easterly winds and frequent rains. The moisture, however, soon spoils the flesh, bread, and fruits. The island has many rivers, and mines of various metals. Prior to the treaty of peace between Spain and France, in 1795, the eastern part belonged to the Spaniards, and the western part to the French. By that treaty, the Spanish part was ceded to France. In the early part of the French revolution, the western part was subject to the most frightful calamities. To the insurrection of the Negroes was added the contest between the Patriots and Royalists. In September, 1793, the latter called in the English, who landed, and provisionally took possession of mole St. Nicholas and Jeremie. Some other places submitted; but several of them were retaken by the republicans, in 1794; and in 1798 the English entirely evacuated the island. The subsequent history of St. Domingo is familiar to most of our readers. In consequence of the successful revolt of the blacks, the white population that escaped the massacre dispersed, great numbers of them coming to the United States. A negro government was erected under Toussaint Souverture, who, on the French invasion, under Napoleon, by General Le Clerc, was entrapped and sent to France, where he died. Two governments were afterwards instituted—one of the negroes, under Christophe, in the monarchical, or imperial form—another of the mulattoes, under Petion, in the republican form. The tyranny of Christophe, and the mildness of Petion, presented themselves to the inhabitants of the island in strong contrast; and the result was an insurrection against the authority of the former, who, in peril of his life from his own troops, put an end to his existence, and the whole power fell into the hands of President Boyer, the successor of Petion, whose government is a kind of military democracy, conducted with great energy and considerable ability. The treaty of Independence with France will, it is said, put thirty millions of dollars into the pockets of the old proprietors, many of whom, or their descendants, no doubt, reside in the United States.

The delicacy of France, in the recognition, is very remarkable. She confines herself entirely to the French part of the island. This may be strictly proper; for, on the overthrow of Napoleon, Spain, we believe, by the treaty of Vienna was restored to her ancient rights in St. Domingo, of which she had been deprived by the treaty of 1795. But, then, it shows that France means to follow, rather than lead Spain, in acknowledging the independence of any of her former American possessions.

The French, it appears, negotiated with President Boyer at the mouth of the canon. Had it been an ordinary negotiation, the naval armament would hardly have been so large. Beyond question, the terms which were proposed on the occasion were an ultimatum. What effect the half duties in favor of France will have, we cannot say. It will give to the French commercial flag a great advantage over every other nation. But for whose benefit? Whose capital will be employed? And who will reap the profits?

Since the Sovereignty of France has acknowledged the independence of Hayti, other governments may do the same; and, on the part of the United States, such recognition will remove one obstacle, at least, to the payment of the claims which some of our citizens have on the authorities of the island. Ought our government to acknowledge this independence? and what will Great Britain do?

The recognition is remarkable, chiefly, as being the first acknowledgment, by any Cabinet, of the independence of the blacks, or of any separate power in any of the islands of the West Indies. What influence it may have on the inhabitants of Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica, and other islands, is not exactly foreseen; although it is clear, that in the sequel, these must become independent also, or change masters, or protectors. Without a navy, or even the means of self-defence on land, from a formidable invasion, none of these islands can enjoy any thing more than a nominal Independence. Apart from any association with Europe, or continental America, they can only exist, with self government, in virtue of a guarantee of the Naval powers. Of all nations, the United States have the deepest interest in their political destiny.

Washington, August 5.

Some of our newspapers are in haste to anticipate for our government much embarrassment from questions which are expected to arise out of the political attitude that the island of Hayti will assume in consequence of the acknowledgment of its independence by the French Government.—This embarrassment, it is supposed, will proceed from the delicacy which this government will feel in the recognition of an independent state, composed of the African race, become free by successful revolt, and situated almost contiguous to the Southern parts of our Union, where the same race forms so large a portion of the population, and is unavoidably held in slavery. We see however no perplexity in the case; for though the example of Hayti, if aided by mischievous intrigue, co-operating with the declamations of our Northern sanguinary philanthropists, might produce temporary mischief in the South—still the independence of Hayti can produce no embarrassment, as it does not necessarily lead to the reception of black Ministers Plenipotentiary, or any Ministers at all, from that island. Hayti has long been treated by this country as an independent state de facto, so far as regards commercial intercourse; and this intercourse can still be superintended in both countries by commercial agents residing in each. Our own citizens are in many cases the consuls of foreign powers, and will probably in most instances act in that capacity for Hayti also. If there be any evil of the nature apprehended, incident to the independence of Hayti, it is an evil which it will be very easy, it appears to us, for our government to remedy or avert. We speak, however, our own impressions alone, as we know nothing of the opinions or sentiments of others on the subject.—There is, in our opinion, more real mischief to be dreaded in the South from the efforts of some of our own misguided fanatics, who are aided by certain newspapers of the North, than from the ratification of the independence of Hayti.—*Nat. Int.*

ARRIVAL OF THE HORNET.

Norfolk, August 5.

The U. S. sloop of war *Hornet*, E. P. KENNEDY, Esq. Commander, anchored at Old Point Comfort last evening at 6 o'clock, in 9 days from Havana, having left that port on the 26th ult. To Capt. Kennedy and Lieut. Cunningham, who came up from the ship last night, we are indebted for the following intelligence.

The *Hornet* met going into Havana a French fleet of 13 men of war, 12 of them ships, four of which of the line. An impression had recently prevailed in Havana that the Island of Cuba was ceded to France, and it was even reported that a French frigate with Spanish troops on board for Havana, had been captured by a British man of war. The news of the recognition of Haytien independence had not reached Havana when the *Hornet* sailed, nor was any thing known there of the French fleet which lately visited Port au Prince. It was very sickly at Havana.

We regret to have to add to the list of valuable officers who have fallen victims to the inhospitable climate of the west Indies, Lieut. William Lawton, first of the Constellation, who died on the 22d July of the yellow fever. He was a highly meritorious officer and a gentleman of great private worth.—*Herald.*

The Minister from Holland to the United States, lady, and two daughters, arrived at New York on the 22d ult. from Amsterdam via Madeira, in the corvette *Eagle*, Lieut. Machinson. The frigate anchored off the Battery, and exchanged salutes with the fort at Governor's Island.

Lady Morgan.—Some of the lovers of light reading have enquired whether the Lady Morgan who recently caused her own death in England, was the celebrated authoress of "France," "Italy," &c. The authoress is named "Sydney Morgan," we believe; the dead lady was called *Mary*—and what renders the fact more certain that the favorite writer is not intended in the obituary paragraph, is, the deceased is styled the *Honorable*, and her female relatives are also gifted with the same adjunct.—*U. S. Gaz.*

A Bacchanalian Candidate offering for a Country Borough, the Electors unanimously agreed that he was a very proper man to support.

NAVAL COURT

SATURDAY, August 5.
The Court met at 2 o'clock. The defence was read, but Com. Porter's arguments to which reference would be made in his defence, were not received by the Court.

MONDAY, August 7.
The Court met at 2 o'clock. The defence was read, but Com. Porter's arguments to which reference would be made in his defence, were not received by the Court.

TUESDAY, August 8.
The Court met at 2 o'clock. The defence was read, but Com. Porter's arguments to which reference would be made in his defence, were not received by the Court.

WEDNESDAY, August 9.
The Court met at 2 o'clock. The defence was read, but Com. Porter's arguments to which reference would be made in his defence, were not received by the Court.

THURSDAY, August 10.
The Court met at 2 o'clock. The defence was read, but Com. Porter's arguments to which reference would be made in his defence, were not received by the Court.

FRIDAY, August 11.
The Court met at 2 o'clock. The defence was read, but Com. Porter's arguments to which reference would be made in his defence, were not received by the Court.

General LAFAYETTE arrived in Baltimore, accompanied by one of the President of the United States, and on reaching the City proceeded to the mansion of the President, where he will be during his stay.

The following extract from the *General LAFAYETTE* to the Mayor of Lancaster, on Wednesday, confirms the gratifying does not regard his present visit to the United States as the last which he will honor it.

"I cordially thank you, sir, for the kind wishes relative to my future for the good side of the parting which I would still wish to preserve the hope that I am blessed with this happy, beloved land. I may be my actual duties, but I met in the city of Lancaster on my mind the impression of ed gratitude."

General LAFAYETTE seems destined from his birth for great performances. His whole life is a romantic incident, and many would be considered the fertile imagination of some known, was his true living witness or by the historian. A dewan of Baltimore, who was with the General a day or two, lawfully, congratulated him on his appearance, remarking, "your journey, attended with such public ceremonies, he had never worn him out. My friend Lafayette, has been one of the incidents of my life; I have served, that during his whole life, not seen a man who could be compared to him, that he had visited the Union.—*Balt. Pa.*

POETRY.

THE KISS.

Herald seat of soft affection!
 Magic union! virgin kiss!
 Tenderest tie to young connection!
 Surest pledge of future bliss!
 Speaking silence! dumb confession,
 That each secret wish imparts!
 Yielding softness! sweet expression!
 Balm that heals our wounded hearts!
 Friendship's bright and last enjoyment!
 Passion's birth, and infant's play!
 Love's first snow-drop! young enjoyment!
 Earliest dawn of brightest day!
 Sorrow's joy! adieu's last action!
 Oh what language can express,
 The thrilling pain, the soft affliction,
 Of a tender parting kiss!

WHEN I LOV'D YOU.—By Moore.

When I lov'd you, I can't but allow
 I had many an exquisite minute;
 But the scorn that I feel for you now
 Hath even more luxury in it!
 Thus, whether we're on or we're off,
 Some witchery seems to await you;
 To love you is pleasant enough,
 And oh! 'tis delicious to hate you!

Hay Mount School.

The Exercises of this School will be resumed on Friday the first of July, the present week. Having engaged Mrs. UNTHANK as an Assistant in the government and instruction of the School, the subscriber flatters himself, that, by their attention and assiduity to the improvement of those committed to their charge, to be enabled to deserve the continuance of public patronage. Terms as heretofore.

F. A. MORELL.

Fayetteville, June 29th, 1825.—21-4f

Fayetteville Academy.

MRS. PEABODY.

(Late an Assistant in the above Institution.)

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the patrons of the Institution, that she is engaged to take charge of the FEMALE DEPARTMENT, on the 5th of July next. No exertions on her part shall be wanting to support the reputation already established for the excellence of its teachers and the correctness of its discipline.

Some additional instructions will be given in the USEFUL & ORNAMENTAL branches heretofore taught. No alterations will be made in the prices of Tuition or Board, which are to be paid in advance.

The following are a part of the branches taught in this Institution: Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, with the use of the Globes, Philosophy, Music, Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water colors, Artificial Flowers, Wax, Filigree, Shell, Rice and Bead-work, Silk and Lace Embroidery, together with an easy method of drawing Maps, &c. &c.

L. D. HENRY, Esq.

J. D. ECCLES, Esq.

JAMES SEAWELL, Esq.

Mrs. P. engages that every possible attention shall be paid to the morals and deportment of pupils, and every effort made to excite emulation, and accelerate their improvement.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1825.—21-4f

Cotton Saw Gins

Just received, and for sale by
 DUNCAN THOMPSON.

July 12.—23-4f

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,

JOHN M. DOBBIN,

Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-4f

Negroes for Sale.

SOME valuable negroes for sale, on moderate terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Mr. Martin M'Pherson, sen.

February 2nd.—100-4f

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to WILLIAM SPADER, late of the Town of Fayetteville, are once more invited to call and settle the same without delay, as further indulgence will not be given.

THOMAS L. HYBART,

Attorney for W. Spader.

The subscriber, to close the concern, offers for sale one moiety of the STORE HOUSES, occupied at present by Messrs. Brown, McDonald and Dabney, and situate on the south east corner of the Town House Square. The stands are eligible for men of business, and yield a good rent annually. For terms apply to

THOMAS L. HYBART.

July 27, 1825.—25-3f

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

John Kelly } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman Mc-

John Nusom } Lead.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John Nusom, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, Ordered, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, reply and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Hugh Campbell } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman Mc-

John Nusom } Lead.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendants John Nusom and Samuel Floyd are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore, Ordered, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendants appear on or before the first day of next term, reply and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against them for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

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Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, Clk.

FISH!

180 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by
 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4.—7-4f

Port Wine,

10 Doz. Superior Quality, (warranted genuine.) M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
 April 20, 1825.—11-4f

I HAVE separate assortments of well selected Dry Goods, suitable for country stores—cost from 700 to \$1000 each—for sale by the subscriber on accommodating terms.

ALSO

A second hand carriage with harness, price \$100. JOHN HUSKE.

Fayetteville, November 11.—3884f

Just received and for sale, several neat, light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

June, 1824.—674f

Molasses, Sugar, &c.

Just received by Steam boat North Carolina, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES;

40 Cases Stone Lime,

20 Barrels Apple Brandy,

10 hds. Brown Sugar,

20 do. Molasses,

2 pipes Holland Gin,

5 barrels Mackerel,

10 do. Superior Ale,

2 do. Lime Juice,

10 do. Superior Cider, for bottling,

India Matting,

Gilt Setting Chairs,

For Sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

June 15.—19-4f

New Goods.

J. & S. BIRDSALL

ARE now opening, in the store of the late Duncan M'Levan, on market square, a handsome assortment of

NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS,

just received from New York, to which they invite the attention of their friends and purchasers in general, being determined to sell for cash, and on the lowest terms.

J. & S. B. will keep constantly a supply of the best WINES and other LIQUORS, warranted Genuine.

April 28, 1825.—12-4f

JOHN M'ARN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving a handsome supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS

And Newest Fashions,

Which have been bought in New York, principally at Auction, great care having been taken to purchase them as low as they could possibly be bought in the City, and as they will be sold for Cash only, they may be expected at unusually cheap prices, wholesale or retail.—They consist as follows, viz:

Super. Black, Blue, Olive, Claret and Drab Cloths

Sattinets, Denmark Sateens

Bangup Cords, Silk Stripe Florentines

Plain, twilled, and figured Bombazines

Wellington Stripes, Cotton Florentines

Caroline Plaids, Flannels

Linen, a variety, in whole and half pieces

White Drillings, Nankeens,

Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Shirtings and

Sheetings

American blue plaid Gingham

India Gushes

Table, bird eye and Russia Diaper

Thread Cambrics and Long Lawns

Thread Laces, furniture Fringe

Fancy Cambric and Muslin Prints, a variety

Plain and figured Jaconet Cambrics and Muslins

Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,

Superb Swiss Muslin Cravats

Rich Swiss Muslin half Handkerchiefs and Caps

Swiss Bands and Tippets

Book and Mull Muslins

Victory White Robes

3-4 and 5-4 super. Cambric Dimity

Inserting and Merino Trimmings

Ladies' Cotton Hosi, Men's half do

Clark, Spool, Floss and Sewing Cotton

Darning Cotton and Cotton Ball

Russia Duck, brown and black Linen

Super. 3-4 and 4-4 Furniture Cloths

12-4 Marseilles Quilts

Superior Linen and Cotton Bed Tick

Cotton Umbrellas,

Colored Cambrics, a variety

White and Green Gauze Veils

Rich Lace Shawls, Crane Handkerchiefs

Black Silk Velvet

Black and White Italian Crane

Rich trimmed Gauze Robes

Green Florence and Levantine

Ladies' stout embroidered Silk Hosi

Do plain and ribbed, black and white do

Black and White Silk Gloves

Ladies' Kid Gloves, Men's Horse Skin do

Silks, Mandarin Crane Robes, fancy colors

Black Canton Crapes

Black Satins and Sarsnetts

White Crane Lince and figured Silk Lince

Rich black, white, brown, pink and lead colored

figured Silks

Rich Silk Handkerchiefs, fancy colors

Fashionable Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs

Chappa Romall Handkerchiefs

Rich Satin & Gimp Trimmings & Cords, a variety

Ribbons, a variety, richest kind, & newest style

Men's and Ladies' Umbrellas and Parasols

Ladies' and Misses Bolivar Leghorn Hats, by the

Case, or otherwise

Straw Hats, Bandboxes and Reaths

Fancy House Paper

Do Rich do for Screens

Men's fashionable Black Hats

Do do Drab do

Do do Seal Drab do

Servants' Glazed Hats

Fashionable Morocco and Prunel Shoes

Ladies' Fancy Work Boxes

Indelible Ink and Ink Powder

Scissors, Pins and Needles

Coat and Pearl Buttons

Phosphorus Pocket Lights

Shell, Side and Tuck Combs

Imitation do do do

Toilet and Dressing Glasses

Pillar do

Lead Pencils and Pencil Cases

Chimney Ornaments

Transparent and Windsor Soap

Cotton Gallions and Quality Binding

Fancy Necklaces, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, May 3, 1825.—13-4f

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24.—64f

Tunblers and Decanters.

THE subscribers are appointed agents to the South Boston South Glass Works. Have now in store a general assortment of plain and figured pint and quart Tunblers, plain, ring neck, and pint and half pint Ticklers, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24.—64f

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging
 2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
 25 bags prime green Coffee,
 For sale by
 J. HUSKE.

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED.
 JAS. HADLOCK.
 Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1824.—3874f

50 Bags COFFEE,
 30 Casks Nails,
 20 Crates Groceries, assorted for country traders, received by Steam Boat North Carolina, And for Sale by
 E. E. LEWIS.
 April 20, 1825.—11-4f

Domestic Goods.

40 Cases LEIGHON and STRAW BONNETS
 100 Nests Band Boxes
 10 Cases Whitmore's Cotton Cards
 3 Cases Wool Cards
 20 Bales brown & bleached Domestic Cottons
 And a general assortment of Shell, Ivory and Imitation COMBS, just received, and for Sale low, by
 E. E. LEWIS.
 March 31, 1825.—8-4f

100 Casks of Unslacked LIME,
 For Sale by
 JNO. HUSKE.
 April 13, 1825.—10-4f

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and well selected assortment of New and Fashionable SPRING DRY GOODS, which are offered at wholesale at a small advance.—Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine.

E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825.—8-4f

For Sale,

20 hds. of molasses.
 30 bbls. N. E. Rum.
 20,000 lbs. prime Barbadoes Sugar, in Hogsheads and Barrels.
 50 bags of prime Coffee.
 10 bbls. Tanners' Oil
 10 qr. casks Malaga Wine.
 2 qr. casks French Madeira do.
 1 hhd Old 4th proof Rum
 50 kegs White Lead ground in Oil.
 JOHN HUSKE.
 March 31.—8

J. HUSKE,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 BUS. Live coal and coarse salt,
 10 tons iron,
 1 box sheet iron—German and blistered steel,
 25 ke, s cut nails,
 20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
 50 ps. 42 inch cotton bagging—bale rope and twine,
 500 twilled sack sacks,
 150 common do.
 1000 lbs. chalk,
 40 bags prime coffee—25 do. St. Domingo do.
 1 hhd. loaf sugar—Imperial and Hyson tea,
 10 hds. retailing molasses,
 2 casks english porter,
 Madeira, Tenerife, and Colmanor wine,
 10 qr casks Malaga
 2 barrels port wine in bottles,
 6 boxes bottled cider,
 6 bags pepper—20 reams common writing paper,
 10 bbls. tanners' oil—40 bbls. No. 3, mackerel,
 4 half bbls. No. 1, mackerel—2 quintals cod-fish,
 100 kegs white lead—yellow ochre and Spanish Brown in oil—and other paints.

A general assortment of Dry Goods—Hardware and Cutlery.
 Fayetteville, Nov. 11th.—3884f

THE subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of Money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, Surviving Partner.

April 13, 1825.—10-4f

Charles Stuart

HAS just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SHOES, &c.

Suitable for the Season. Also,

A General Assortment of Crockery, Plain and Cut Glass, and China Ware.

His assortment of GROCERIES is now complete, and all the goods warranted pure and unadulterated. Rowland's Mill and Cross cut Saws, Dupont's Powder, and a few bbls. of Ale of a superior quality.
 Fayetteville, May 16, 1825.—15-4f

Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscriber has received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large addition to his former stock, among which are: Spendlove & Co.'s superior Beaver Hats, black, drab, and white

Swing and other Looking Glasses, well assorted
 3, 3 1/2, and 4 Point Blankets
 4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, well assorted
 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, very cheap
 Steam Loom Shirting
 Swiss, Jaconet, and mull mull Muslins
 Superior figured Muslin and French Calico
 Bombazines, plain and figured, well assorted
 Domestic Goods of all kinds, from 3-4 to 6-4, bleached and unbleached

Together with an assortment of Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries

All of which will be sold by wholesale and retail, at considerably less than the usual prices in this place.